Figure B2.

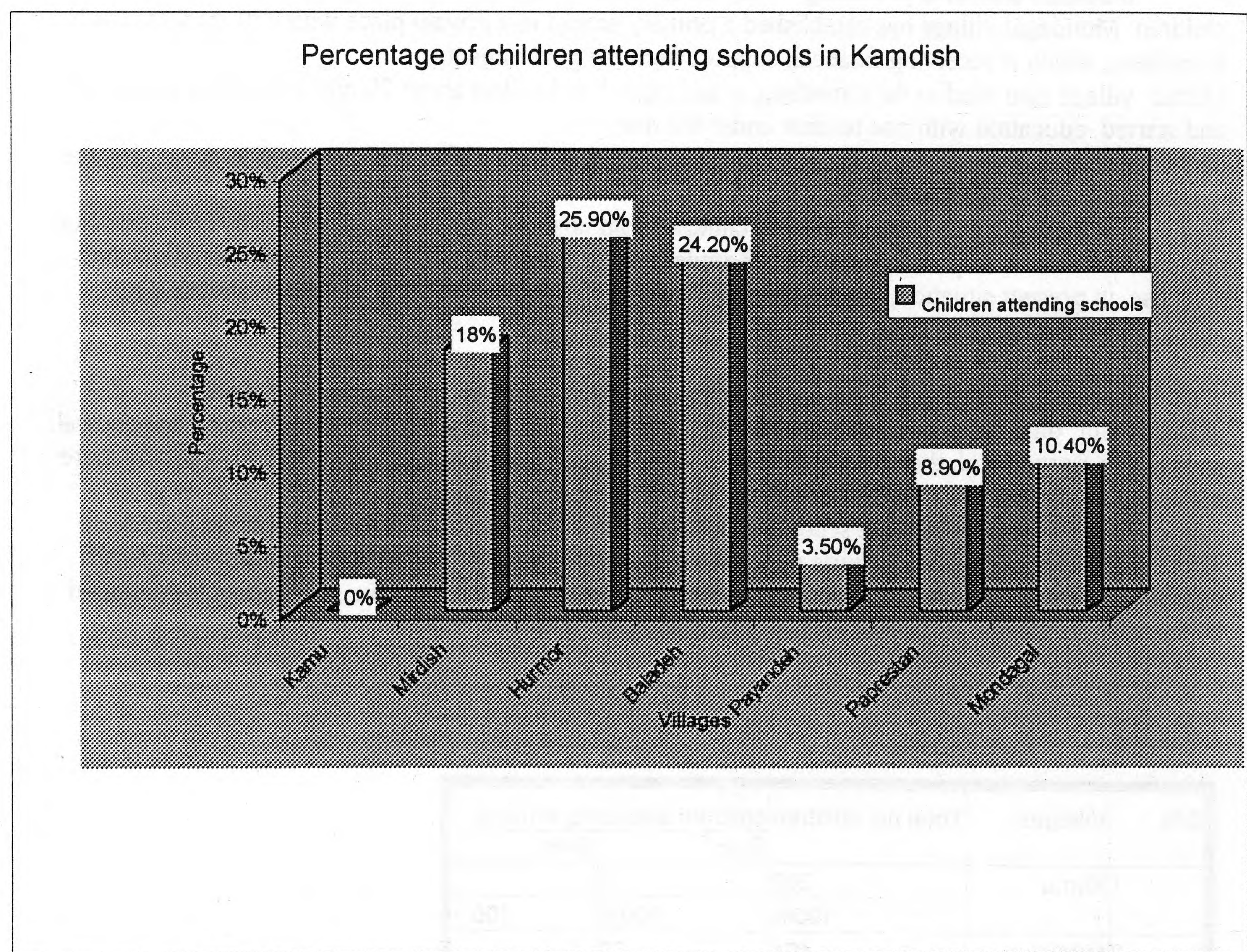
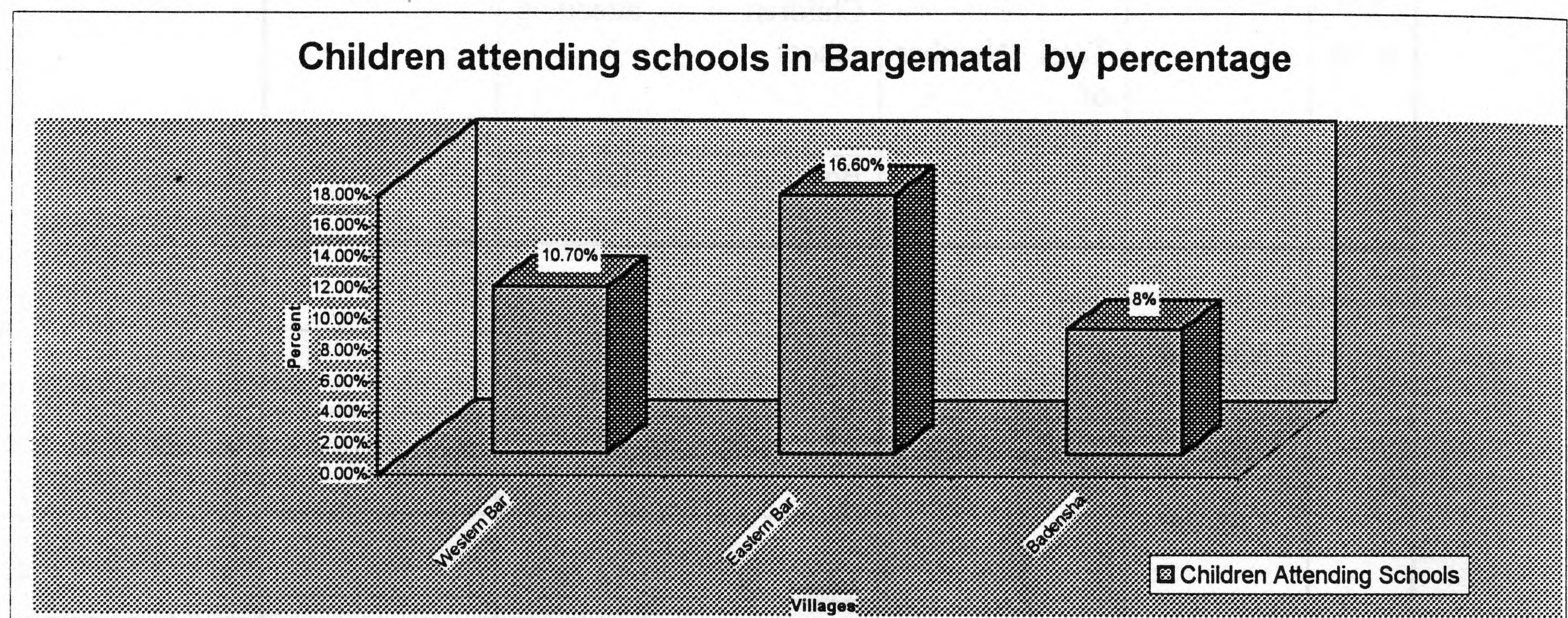


Table B3. Education Status in Bargematal District:

S/N	Village	Total no. of the children	Children attending school	
			Boys	Girls
1	Western Bar.	349	35	6
		%	10 %	1.7 %
2	Eastern Barg.	436	92	29
		%	21 %	6.6 %
3	Badensha	162	13	0
		%	8 %	0
	Total	947	140	35

Figure B4.



4.2. Children Education in Badakhshan (Argu and Warduj):

Warduj district provides good opportunities for children education as compare to the other parts of Afghanistan. Sayed allah-u-ddin Shaheed school which was functioning as a high school in time of president Daud, now it is providing chance for primary education for boys and separate school for girls with the same name.

Around 900 boys are studying under the supervision of 25 teachers. Norwegian Afghanistan Committee is providing financial support including textbooks. The district has also girls school which provide education opportunities for about 191 students under the supervision of 10 teachers. The girls school is supported by Swedish Committee for Afghanistan. They are temporarily located in rental base house because they do not have place of their own.

Argu district has very good educational operational system for its children. This service is done by Mir Mohammad Hashim school which is functioning in the area as a lycee(high school) for boys and provide educational opportunities for 680 students with 30 teachers.

About 700 girls are studying in the same school during afternoon teaching by 15 female teachers. Those schools are supported by NCA, and they have many problems with textbooks and other materials. As the area is very vast and many children are deprived out from education. Because the present educational premises have limited sources and they can not meet the needs of all of them.

Table B4 shows the education status in Warduj:

S / N	Villages	Total Number of Children	Children attending school		Remarks
			Boys	Girls	
1	Murkan	432	74	39	
			17 %	9 %	
2	Chardara	214	27	31	
			12.62 %	14.48 %	
3	Esteen	89	23	16	
			26 %	18 %	
4	Dehderoz	268	32	14	
			12 %	5 %	
5	Trang	421	47	36	
			11 %	9 %	
Total	All villages	1424	203	136	
			14 %	10 %	

Figure B5.

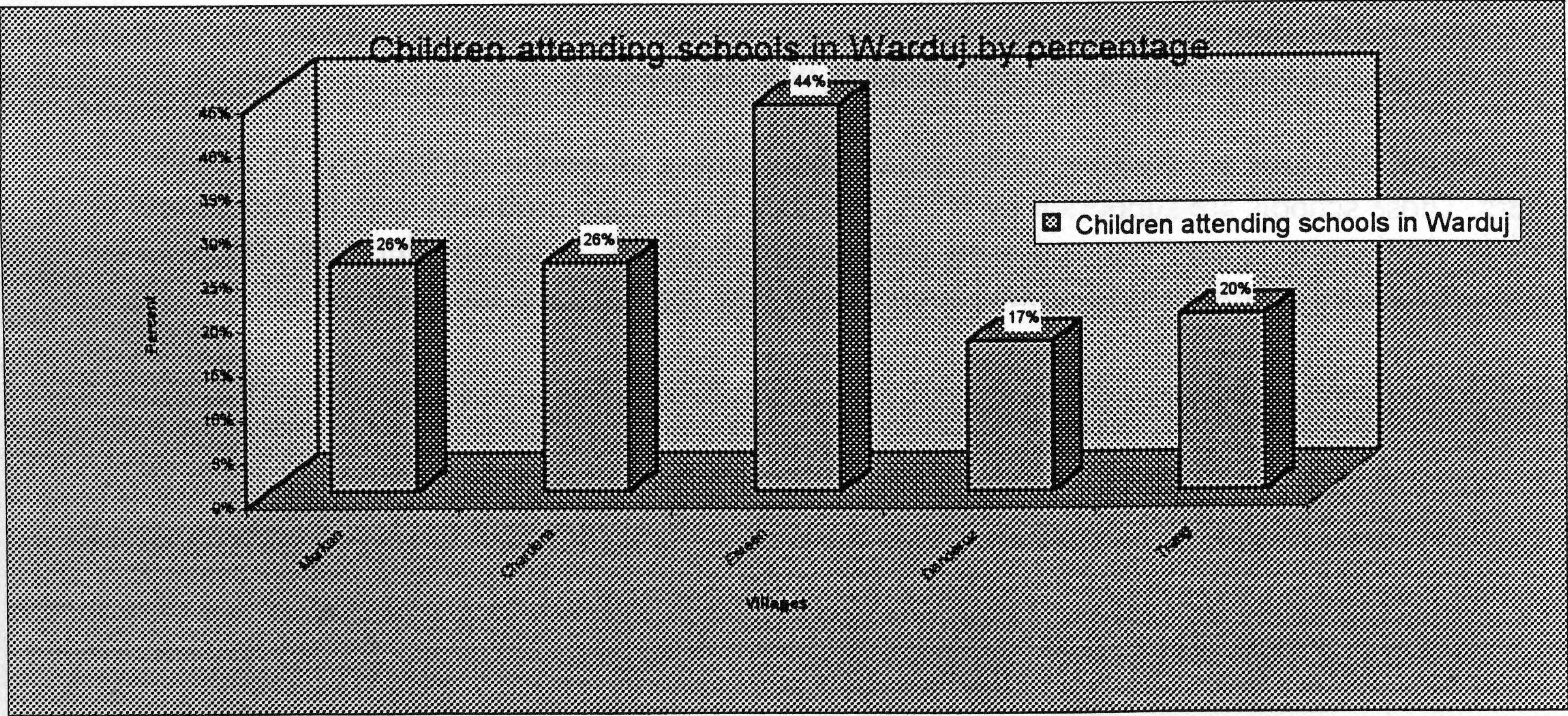
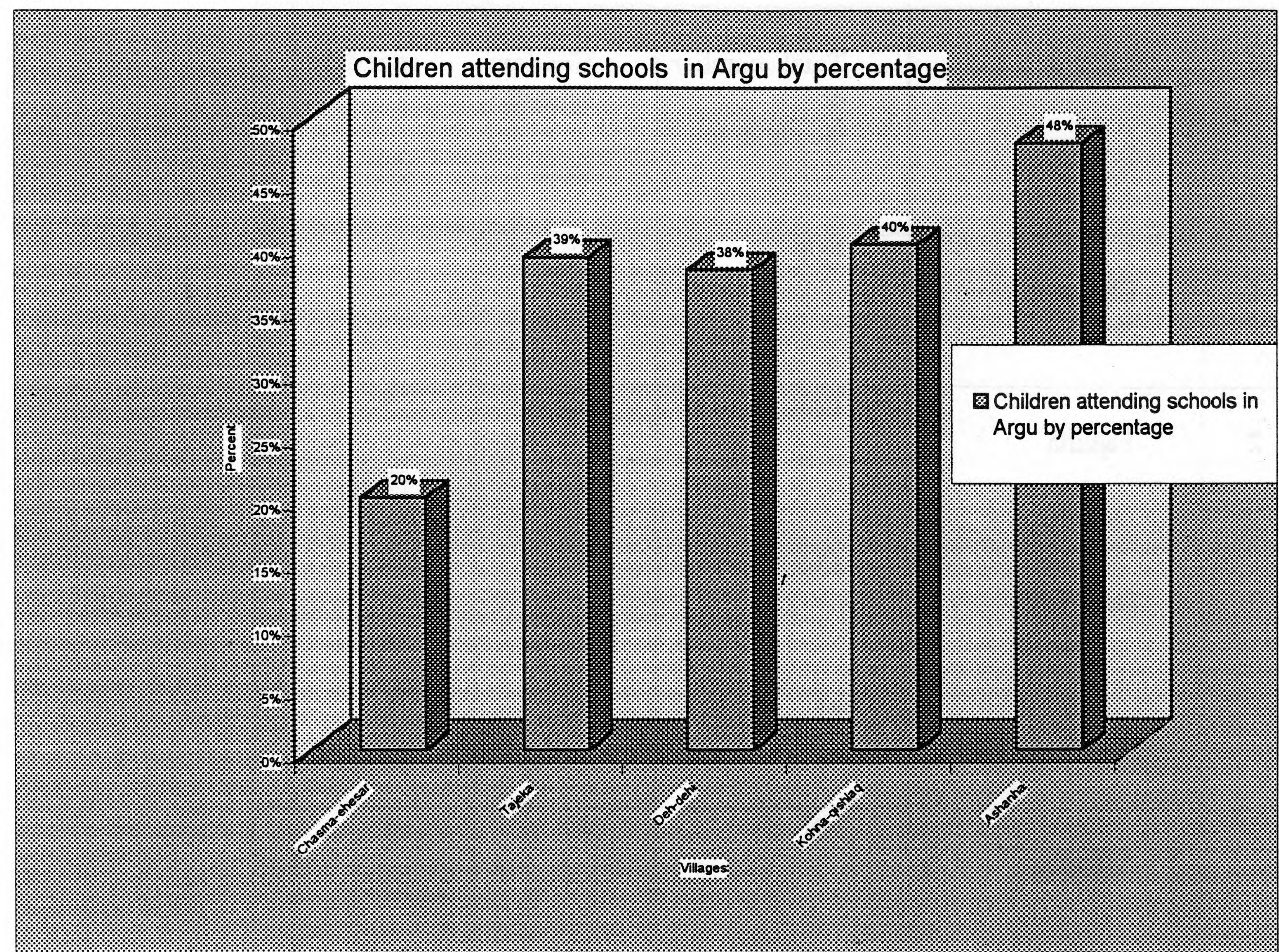


Table B6. shows information regarding education situation in Argue district:

S / N	Villages	Total number of the children	Children attending schools		
			Boys	Girls	
1	Chashma-e-hesar	184	20	16	
			11 %	9 %	
2	Tajikha	126	33	17	
			26 %	13 %	
3	Deh-dehi	354	77	57	
			22 %	16 %	
4	Kohna-qishlaq	82	20	13	
			24 %	16 %	
5	Ashanha	191	47	43	
			25 %	23 %	
Total	All villages	937	197	146	
			21 %	16 %	

Figure B7.



The above tables show very clearly the ratio between the numbers of the children at school age the number of children going to school. Out of 947 only 14.7 % boys and 3.6 % girls are attending schools due to the educational facilities and opportunities are very less and poor. The big number of children, 81.7 % children are not going to school due to different reasons.

Taking the data of the above tables into account it is revealed that great majority of the children are not going to schools due to the:

- lack of proper schools
- not in reachable location
- low educational standard of the schools
- poor family economy
- No hope for future use of the education
- Parents force for sharing in family income
- No good attitude about schools
- Lack of awareness about children development importance

5. Children Health Situation Kunar (Kamdish and Bargematal):

Health is other important and actually basic foundation for child development. With out health we can not talk about proper child development.
Therefore Health is other important factor, which must be considered what full emphasis when we talk about development.

5.1. Health Situation in Nooristan.

Kamdish district is offering very good health services to its habitants as compare to the other areas in Afghanistan . Kamdish clinic is functioning 24 hours in the area and providing very good health facilities to the community. In general, the clinic is treating all out going patients including those who need vaccination and TB services. The clinic provides medicine to its out going patients with half price, in some exceptional cases with no price at all.
During the survey it revealed that generally, most of the children of the area is suffering from diarrhea, malnutrition, fever, typhoid, coughing or chest , Jaundice, TB, different kind of worms pneumonia, skin diseases and vomiting. However, diarrhea is very common in summer time and most of the children are suffering from and coughing and chest problems in winter time which many children are affected.

Afghanaid has trained at least one TBA(traditional birth attendant) in each village. Hence the hopeful mother of the area face no problem in the time of child delivery and to make sure the delivery system pre-natal, natal and post- natal periods and to prevent children form different types of disabilities both mentally and physically.
It came to the notice that community is either not equipped with good hygienic knowledge or they need some refreshing training to improve the situation and utilize their knowledge skills into practice. When the community was asked about TBA in their villages even some people were not aware of her existence.

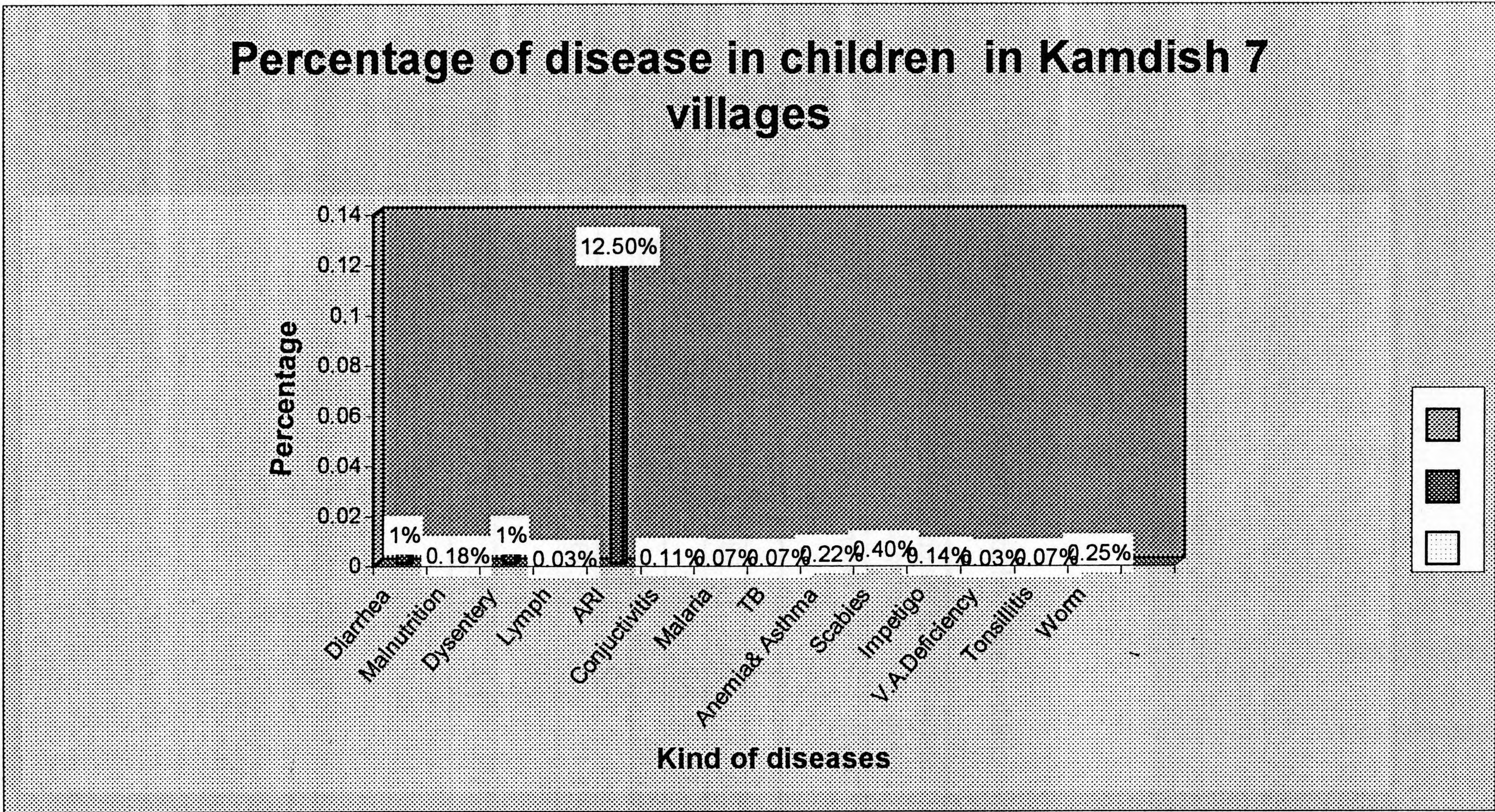
Recently, the community is facing with one major problem and that is malnutrition which is not treatable by the clinic. Because the clinic resources are limited and can not deal with malnutrition. About 4500 children are suffering from malnutrition in the area, according to the report of the clinic.

Bargematal district has a good health clinic for community, which is supported by Afghan T.B. Association (ATA). The clinic is located in the
center of the district. Clinic provides service to needy out-going patients, giving medicine with half price, to some poor patients with no price, including good vaccination and TB program for its inhabitants. The district is facing the lack of any trained TBA or MIDWIFE to assist hopeful mothers in time of delivery. The children of the district are suffering mostly from the following diseases: vomiting, diarrhea, typhoid, TB, mal- nutrition. As the district has very vast area and encompasses many villages, children from far located villages can not take on time benefit from the center. It takes time to reach the service of the center. Due to the lack of food, safe water for drinking, hygienic and sanitation system all people especially the children are suffering from different types of sickness, which affect their physical growth as well mentally development as low learning, strange behavior fits etc etc..
The relevant data is presented in the following tables:

Table C1. Children suffered from different diseases in Kamdish District:

S/N	Village	Total number of the childern	Total number of the children suffered from the following diseases from the Period of 15 April to 15 May 2001													
			Diarrh.	m.nut	Dyse Ntery	Lymph	ARI	Conjuctivitis	Mal Aria	TB	Anemia & Asthma	Scabies	Impetigo	Vit-A Deficiency	Tonsillitis	Worms
1	Kamu	207	3	3	6	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		% 100	1.5 %	1. 5 %	3 %	0	1.5 %	0	0.5 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Mirdish	404	3	0	5		2	0	1		3	4	0	0	0	2
		% 100	0.74 %	0	1.24 %	0	0.5%	0	0.25%	0	0.74%	0.99 %	0	0	0	0.50 %
3	Hurmor	127	7	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	5
		% 100	5.5%	0	2.36%	0	4.72%	0	0	0	2.36%	2.36%	0	0.83%	0	3.94%
4	Baladeh	410	4	1	2	1	4	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
		% 100	0.98%	0.24%	0.49%	0.24%	0.98%	0.24 %	0	0.24 %	0	0.24%	0.24%	0	0.24%	0
5	Payandeh	566	4	1	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
		% 100	0.71%	0.18%	0.35%	0	0.71%	0.18 %	0	0	0	0.18%	0.18%	0	0	0
6	Paprestan	459	3	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
		% 100	0.65%	0	0.65%	0	0.87%	0.22 %	0	0	0	0	0.22%	0	0.22%	0
7	Mondagal	521	5	0	7	0	10	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
		% 100	0.96%		1.34%	0	1.92%	0	0	0.19 %	0	0.38%	0.19%	0		0
Total		2694	29	5	28	1	33	3	2	2	6	11	4	1	2	7
		% 100	1%	0.18%	1%	0.03%	12.50 %	0.11 %	0.07%	0.07 %	0.22 %	0.40 %	0.14%	0.03%	0.07 %	0.25%

Figure C2.



Percentage of disease in children in Kamdish 7 villages
0.14
0.12
0.1
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
0
Percentage
12.50%
1%
0.18%
1%
0.03%
0.11%
0.07%
0.07%
0.22%
0.40%
0.14%
0.03%
0.07%
0.25%
Diarrhea
Malnutrition
Dysentery
Lymph
ARI
Conjuctivitis
Malaria
TB
Anemia& Asthma
Scabies
Impetigo
V.A.Deficiency
Tonsillitis
Worm
Kind of diseases

Figure C3.

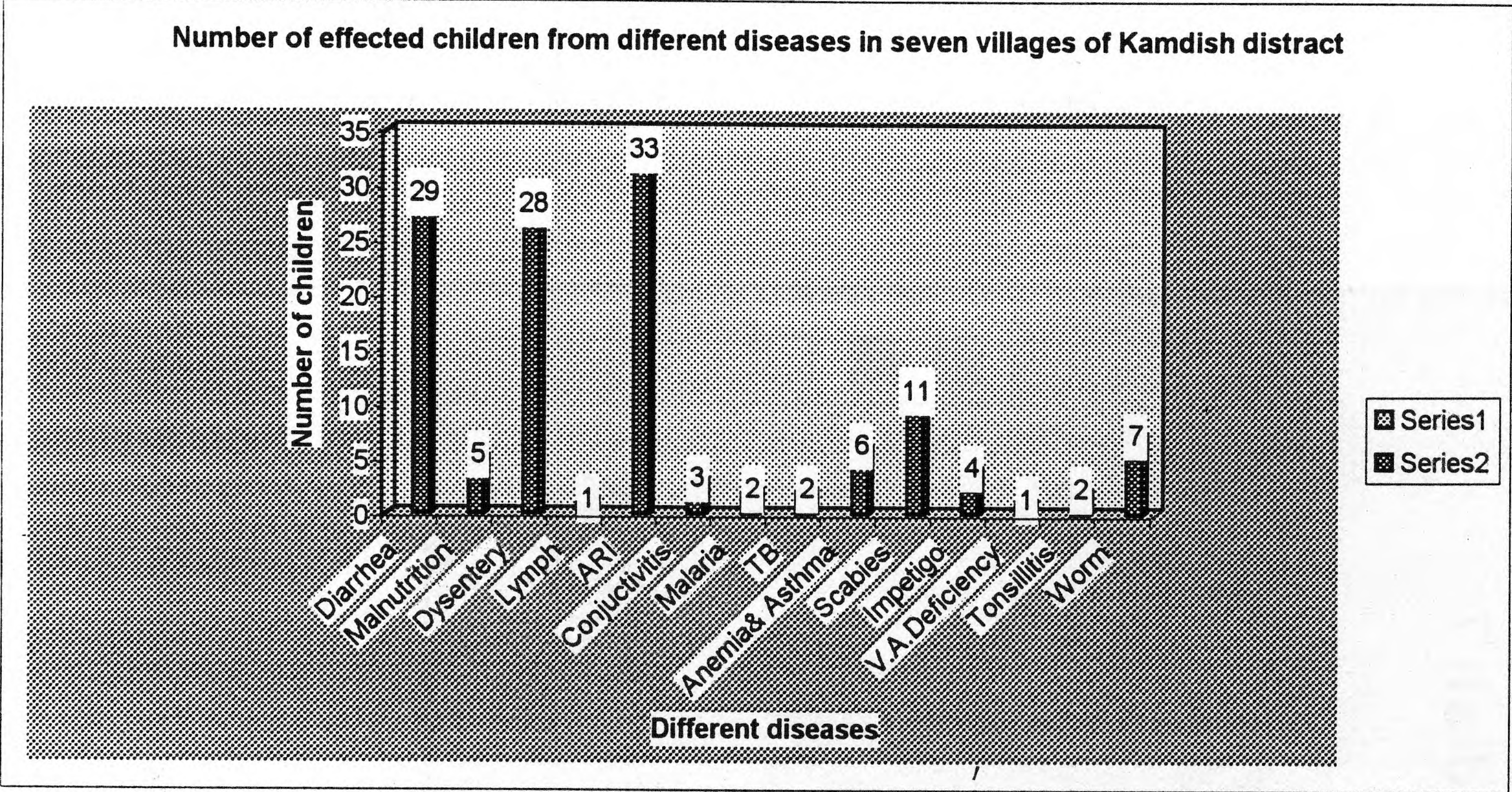


Table C4. Total number of the children suffered from different diseases in Bargematal:

S/N	Village	Total number of the children	Total number of the children suffered from the various diseases from the Period of 15 April to 15 May 2001								
			Diarrh.	m.nut	fever	Typhoid	cough	Jaundice	TB	Skin disea	Worm
1	Western Bargematal	349	2	3	1	4	2	0	3	0	1
		%	0.57	0.85	0.28	1.14	0.57	0	0.85	0	0.28
2	Eastern Bargematal	436	3	2	0	6	3	1	1	2	0
		%	0.69	0.46	0	1.38	0.69	0.23	0.23	0.46	0
3	Badensha	162	4	5	2	0	3	3	4	2	4
		%	2.47	3.1	1.23	0	0.54	0.54	2.46	1.23	2.46
Total		947	9	10	3	10	8	4	8	4	5
		%	1	1	0.3	1	0.84	0.42	0.84	0.42	0.52

Figure C5.

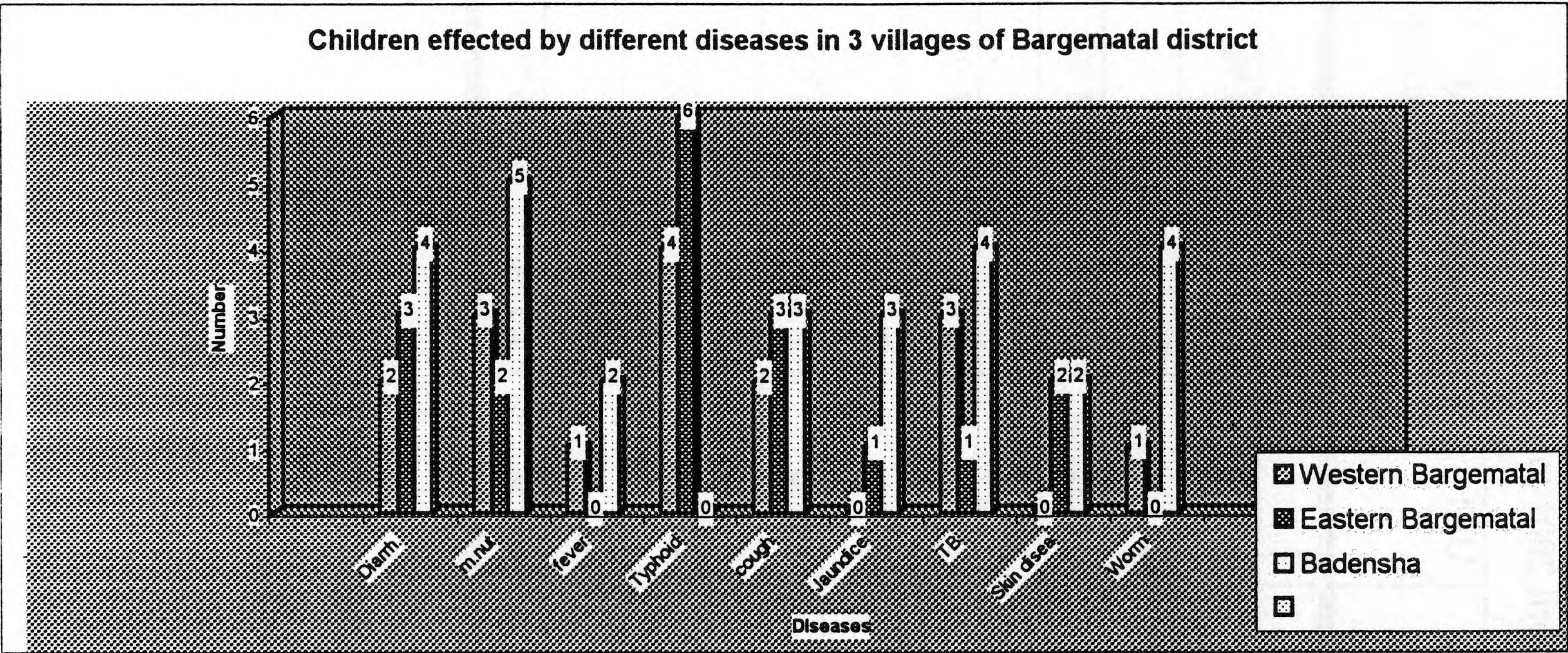
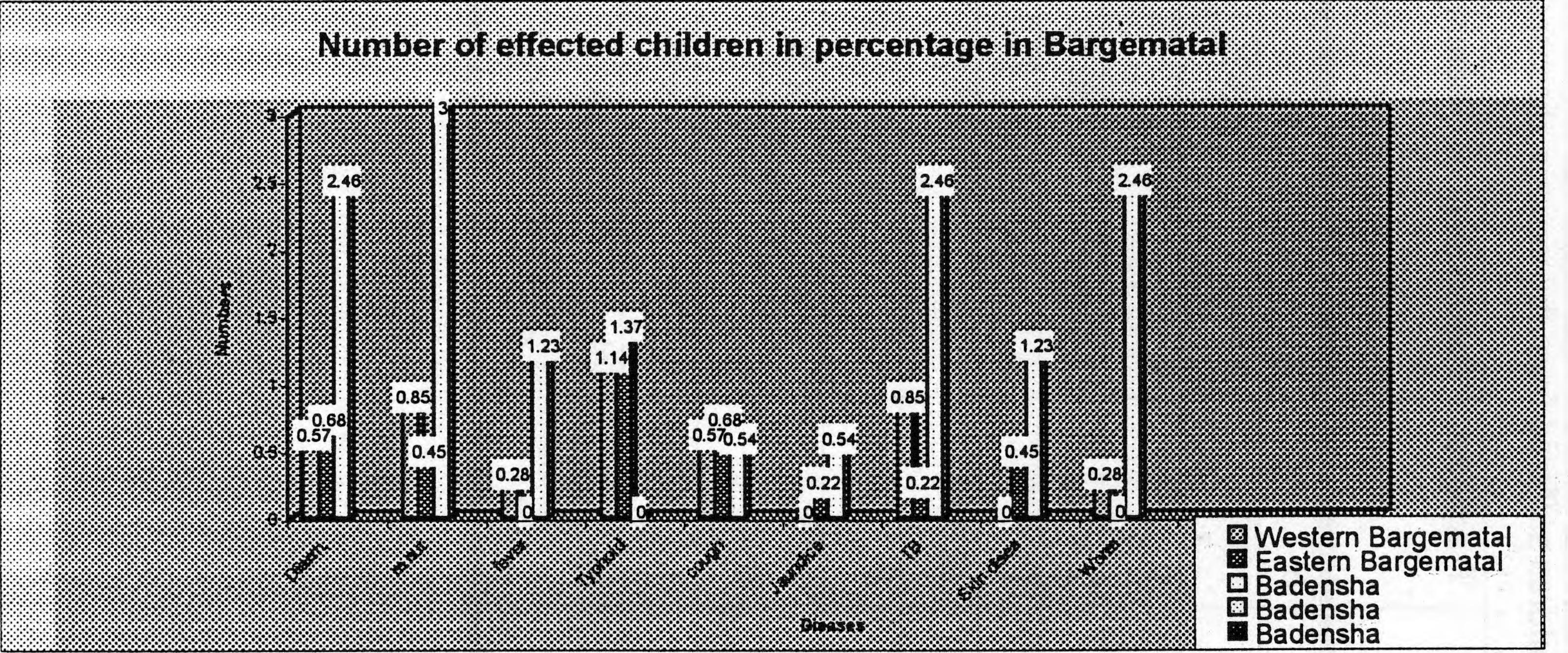


Figure C6.



5.2 Health Situation in Badakhshan (Warduj and Argu) :

Warduj district has a clinic, which provides medical assistance to the inhabitants of the area. The clinic is supported by UNICEF and 4 persons with one female nurse is busy in medical mission and activities. The outgoing patients are coming for prescriptions and some cases they can take their medicine from the clinic. Clinic is also providing regular vaccine to the people of the area. The children are suffering from the following diseases in common: Diarrhea, Malaria, Smallpox and Typhoid. The area also has good services for pregnant women through trained TBA and Midwife in each village. In Argu, Particularly in the area where Afghanaid is working there are many villages and the area is well populated, but there is no health clinic at all. When the inhabitants need health facilities they have to go to Shah-e- Wahdat which is 4 or 5 hours walking to reach to the health center. Therefore in emergency situation and cases there is little chances for the people to be benefited. Shahre Wahdat health Center just provides help to outgoing patients such as vaccination and giving prescriptions and some exception cases provide medicine etc.. The children are suffering from the following diseases such as : Diarrhea, Malaria, Smallpox and Typhoid.The district has also has good services for pregnant women through trained TBA and Midwife in each village.

1. Introduction:

Afghanaid as an international organization working and focuses on assisting rural communities in Afghanistan who have less access to the resources and deficiency of the ability and the means to address their basic human needs. The services providing by AAD include, major engineering program and Community development programs which focuses on community organization and empowerment, rehabilitation and construction of community infrastructure, vocational training and income generation.

Besides the above programs, Afghanaid recently added a child focus pilot program to its community development in Badakhshan and Kunar.
The objectives of the program are as follow:

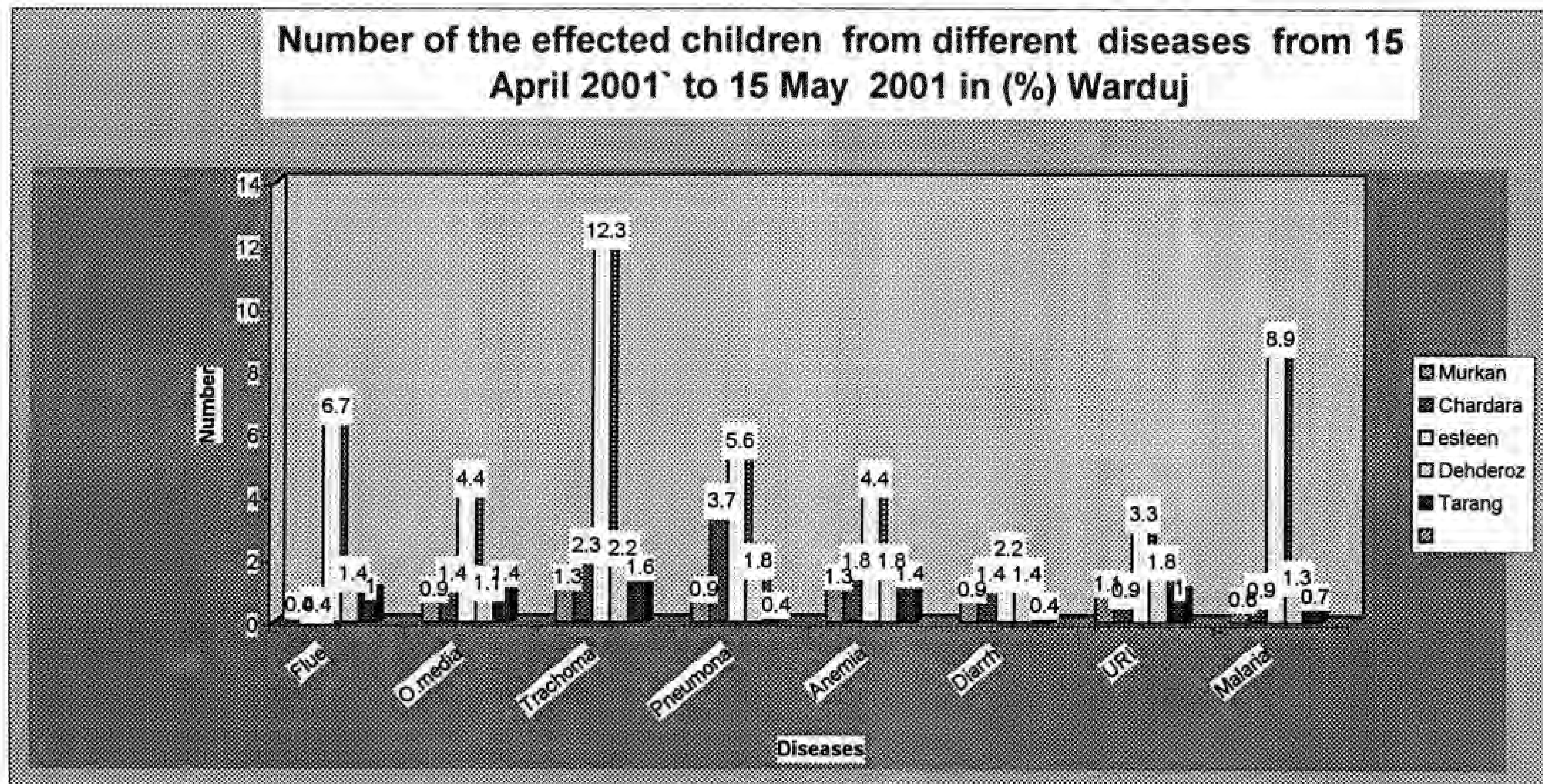
- To build the capacity of 100 rural communities in Badakhshan and Nooristan to become child friendly communities by raising their awareness and commitment to the Convention on the Rights of the child (CRC).
- To build the capacity of 100 rural communities to address child – focused development priorities.
- To train and assist child peer groups in 100 rural communities to become advocates for their rights and welfare.
- To print and distribute appropriate CRC advocacy materials within the target areas.
- To build links with child-focused NGOs in the region for coordination and Contribution to achieve focus activities in order to reach more beneficiaries and avoid duplication.

Generally accepted fact, to practice and implement the project it is inevitable for base line survey to be carried out to collect necessary data for planning and monitoring process.

Table D1. Health situation in Warduj:

S/ N	Village	Total number of the children	Total number of the children suffered from the various diseases from 15 April 2001 to 15 May 2001								
			Flue	O.media	Trachoma	Pneumonia	Anemia	Diarrhea	URI	Malaria	Mal-nutrition
1	Murkan	432	2	4	6	4	6	4	5	3	2
			0.46 %	0.9 %	1.3 %	0.9 %	1.3 %	0.9 %	1.1 %	0.6 %	0.4 %
2	Chardara	214	1	3	5	8	4	3	2	2	9
			0.4 %	1.4 %	2.3 %	3.7 %	1.8 %	1.4 %	0.9 %	0.9 %	4.2 %
3	Esteen	89	6	4	11	5	4	2	3	8	6
			6.7 %	4.5 %	12.35 %	5.6 %	4.5 %	2.2 %	3.3 %	9 %	6.7 %
4	Dehderoz	268	4	3	6	5	5	4	5	2	2
			1.4 %	1.1 %	2.2 %	1.8 %	1.8 %	1.4 %	1.8 %	1.3 %	1.3 %
5	Trang	421	4	6	7	2	6	2	4	3	4
			1 %	1.4 %	1.6 %	0.4 %	1.4 %	0.4 %	1 %	0.7 %	1 %
Total		1424	17	20	35	24	25	15	19	18	23
			1.1 %	1.4 %	2.4 %	1.6 %	1.7 %	1 %	1.3 %	1.2 %	1.6 %

Figure D2.

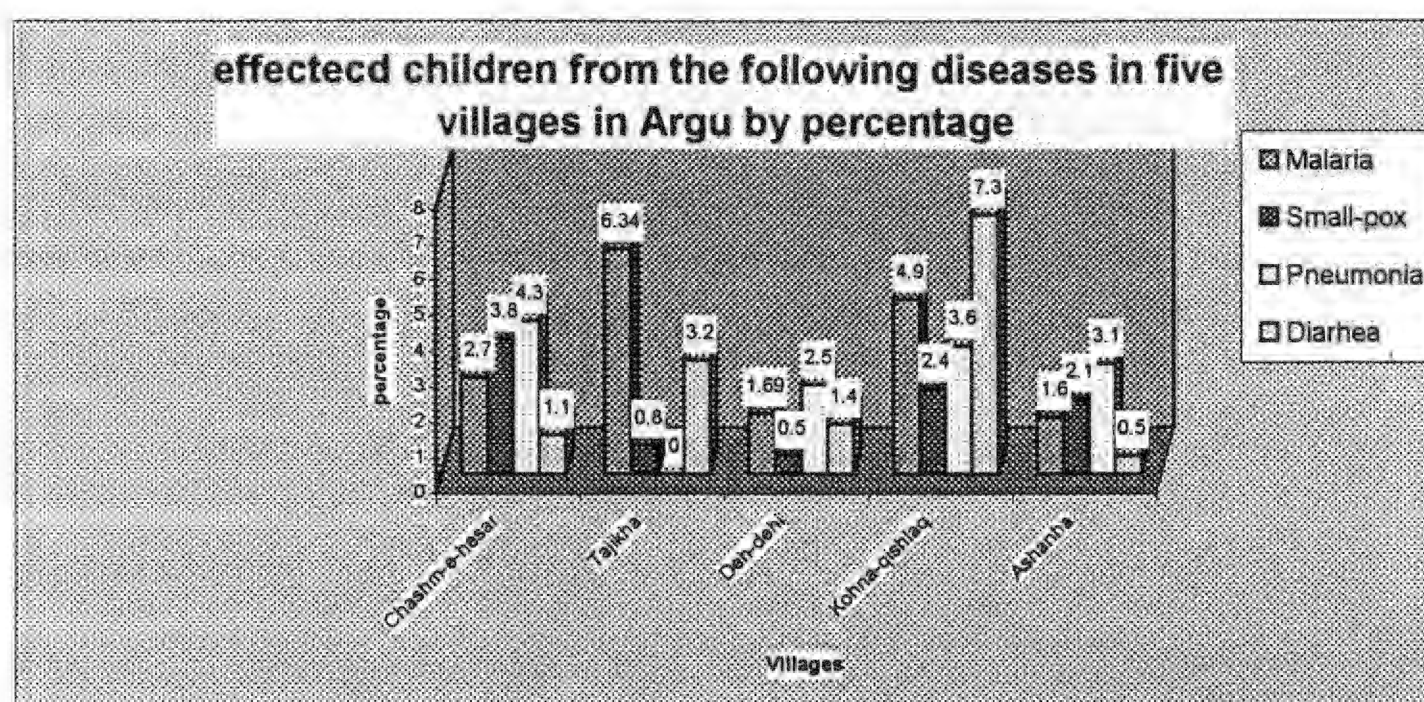


Number of the effected children from different diseases from 15 April 2001` to 15 May 2001 in (%) Warduj
Number
Diseases
Flue
O.media
Trachoma
Pneumone
Anemia
Diarrh
URI
Malaria
Murkan
Chardara
esteen
Dehderoz
Tarang

Table D3. Number of the effected children from different diseases in Argu district:

S / N	Village	Total number of the children	Number of the affected children from different diseases from 15 April 2001 to 15 May 2001			
			Malaria	Diarrhea	Small-pox	Pneumonia
1	Chashm-e-hesar	184	5	2	7	8
			2.71 %	1.08 %	3.80 %	4.34 %
2	Tajikha	126	8	4	1	0
			6.35 %	3.17 %	0.79 %	0
3	Deh-dehi	354	6	5	2	9
			1.69 %	1.41 %	0.54 %	2.54 %
4	Kohna-qishlaq	82	4	6	2	3
			4.88 %	7.32 %	2.44 %	3.66 %
5	Ashanha	191	3	1	4	6
			1.57 %	0.52 %	2.09 %	3.14 %
Total		937	26	18	16	26
			2.77 %	1.92 %	1.70 %	2.77 %

Figure D4.



Due to the economical situation of the people and having less awareness about the health importance their children are mostly suffering form the above mentioned diseases especially in summer time from diarrhea and malaria and winter time from ARI, coughing and chest problems.

6. Children Contribution in income Generation (Kamdish and Bargematal):

Child work is a common issue in many of the world countries particularly in the third world countries. The reason is clear, because of the low family income the families are forced to send their children to work to take part in their income. Refugees situation and internal displacement is also one of the cases for child to work. However child work is totally different from child labor.
It is in place to define child labor; child labor is the work that is performed by the children, which affect the physical growth and mentally development as well as the health situation of children.
6.1.Nooristan, in general, is least developed and people are very poor mainly depending on agriculture and animal husbandry. Agriculture land is located close to the banks of rivers. However there is also some small farms on the hills, but hills agriculture is vulnerable to soil erosion and output is predictably very low and depends on rains and snow fall in winter time, however in drought era it does not have water.

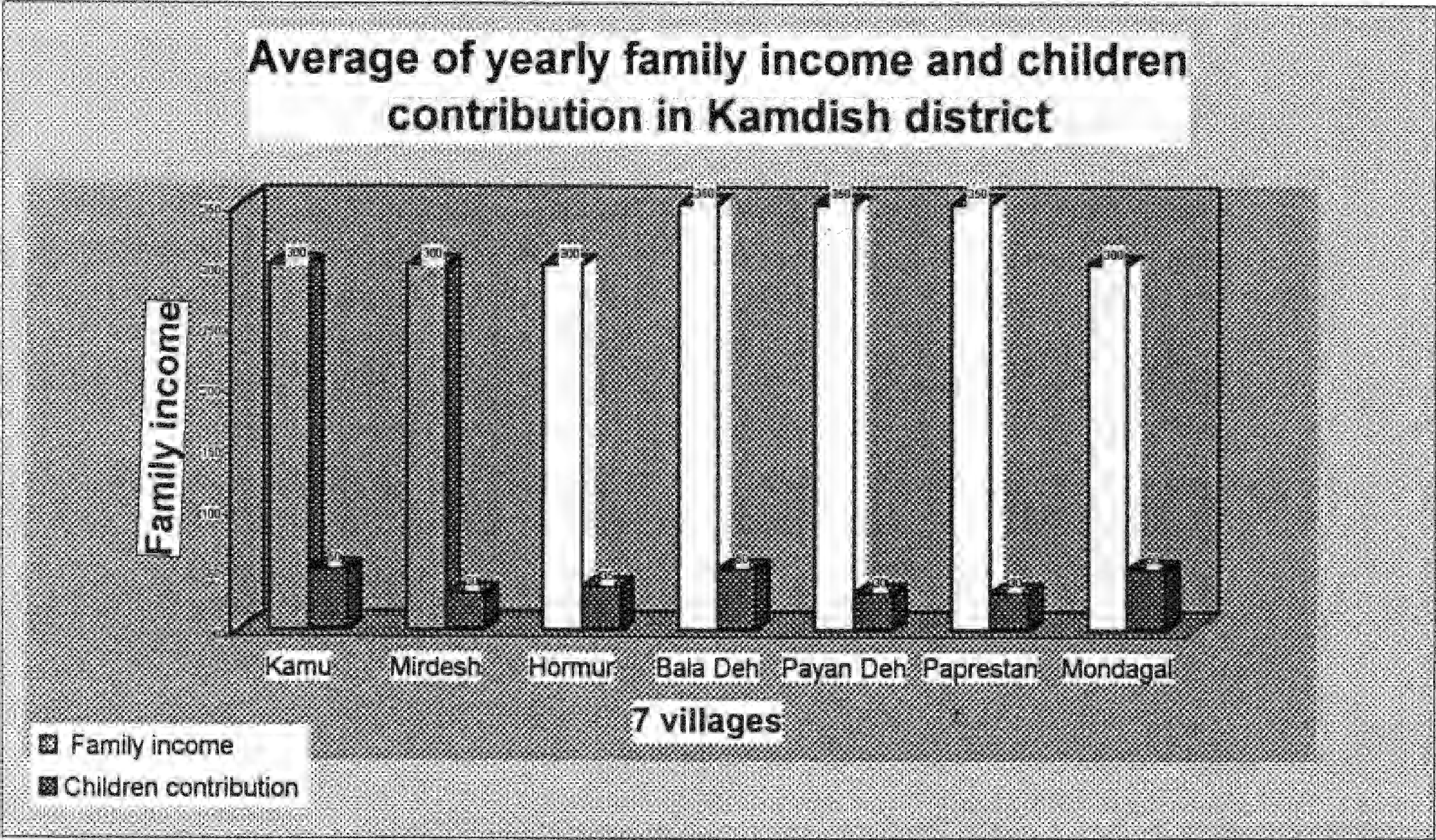
A. Kamdish.

In kamdish the lower part of the district, the land is cropped twice a year.
Wonderful point about agriculture is that all agriculture activities in Nooristan are done by women not by men. Men are, however, involved in animal raising tasks, which according to their opinion is difficult, job and suits men.
Animals are by far the main means of sustenance and mostly they live by their incomes.
Family income is very low, in general it could hardly reach $300 to 350 US Dollars per year.
Children (girls and boys and most cases just girls) have very great share in family income it could be counted from %35 to % 60 or sometimes even more than that, which affects the health situation of the children and it is considered as a child labor or working children and it is for the survival of their families which prevent them from education.

Table E1 present information regarding children contribution to family income in Kamdish district:

S/N	Village	Yearly family income in $ US	Children contribution in percentage	
			% Girls	% boys
1	Kamu	300	50	0
2	Mirdesh	300	30	0
3	Hormur	300	35	35
4	Bala Deh	350	50	0
5	Payan Deh	350	30	30
6	Paprestan	350	30	30
7	Mondagal	300	50	50

Figure E2.



Children Recreation Situation in Kamdish disrtict:

Since from both qualitative and quantitative point of view the level of the education is very low in the district.

Those who receive education, the number are very limited and the quality also does not meet the acceptable standard and does not address the needs of children. Even number of the children going to mosque is also not considerable. Therefore the children of the district, particularly boys are left with no good options.

Girls are mostly busy with their mothers in the farm work or collecting water, wood or doing other tasks.

Boys, in general, are leading an idle life, they have nothing to do just playing or roaming in the streets.

The important games, which are locally played and are very popular among children are presented in the following table:

Table E3 presents information regarding popular game among children in Kamdish district:

S/N	Villages	Total No. Children		Common games	The most popular one
		Girls	Boys		
1	Kamu	112	95	Aluth, Hakki, Ghoosai, swing	Ghoosai
2	Mirdesh	192	212	Hakki, swing Swimming, Aluth, Ghoosai	Hakki
3	Hormur	70	57	Aluth, Sang Andazi, swing Tirzani	Tirzani
4	Bala Deh	191	219	Tir zani, Aluth Ghoosai,swing	Tirzani
5	Payan Deh	291	275	Ghoosai, Aluth, Wrestling, swing, Swimming	Tirzani
6	Paprestan	213	246	Wrestling, swing, Aluth, Hakki	Hakki
7	Mondagal	275	246	Sang Andazi, Tirzani, swing Ghoosai Wrestling	Ghoosai

Though the district offers very vast area, but there are no good playground or at least plain terrain exist for playing games. When the people of the community were asked if they have heard something regarding Convention on the Rights of Child, their answers were not yet. Even they had very little or insufficient information regarding child right in Islam. In meetings with Imams or Mullas it became clear e that the supply of appropriate educational materials will change the present status quo.The community and children both put great deal of emphasize on education, particularly in a question which was addressed separately to elders and children regarding children problems, stress were paid only on education. In the part of children future hopes and aspirations, replication appeared as education and some cases no clear concept and vision.

6.1. Children Contribution in Family income in Bargematal district:

As we have already mentioned that Bargematal is three and half hours far from Kamdish district by vehicle trip. Bargematal has more flat areas as compare to Kamdish but with less water resources and has one cultivation season in year because of its cold weather. Hence people do not produce enough food. With the improved irrigation infrastructure, people estimate that more land would be brought into and under the cultivation to cope with the growth in population and the demand for food. As Kamdish, little attention is paid to Bargematal district too. Farms are small and inadequate to support the population. However, Bargematal has very vast and plain area but with little water resources. Uncultivated land requires considerable investment to develop and needs water resources and

stones removal the land is rough and has many stones and rocks, which affect the agriculture system. Moreover, they have just one season for cultivation . The inhabitants of the district are

mainly depending on agriculture and animal husbandry. For years they were cultivating just maize and now Afghanaid is trying to introduce and add wheat and some other crops too. People have stressed on their major needs as roads repairing and maintenance. This is definitely right, with the improving of existing roads great difference will appear in their life situation. Secondary roads connecting villages with the main roads are needed. Due to the reason that people are very poor and the local income resources are very limited vocational skills are in low standard and the markets are far from villages.

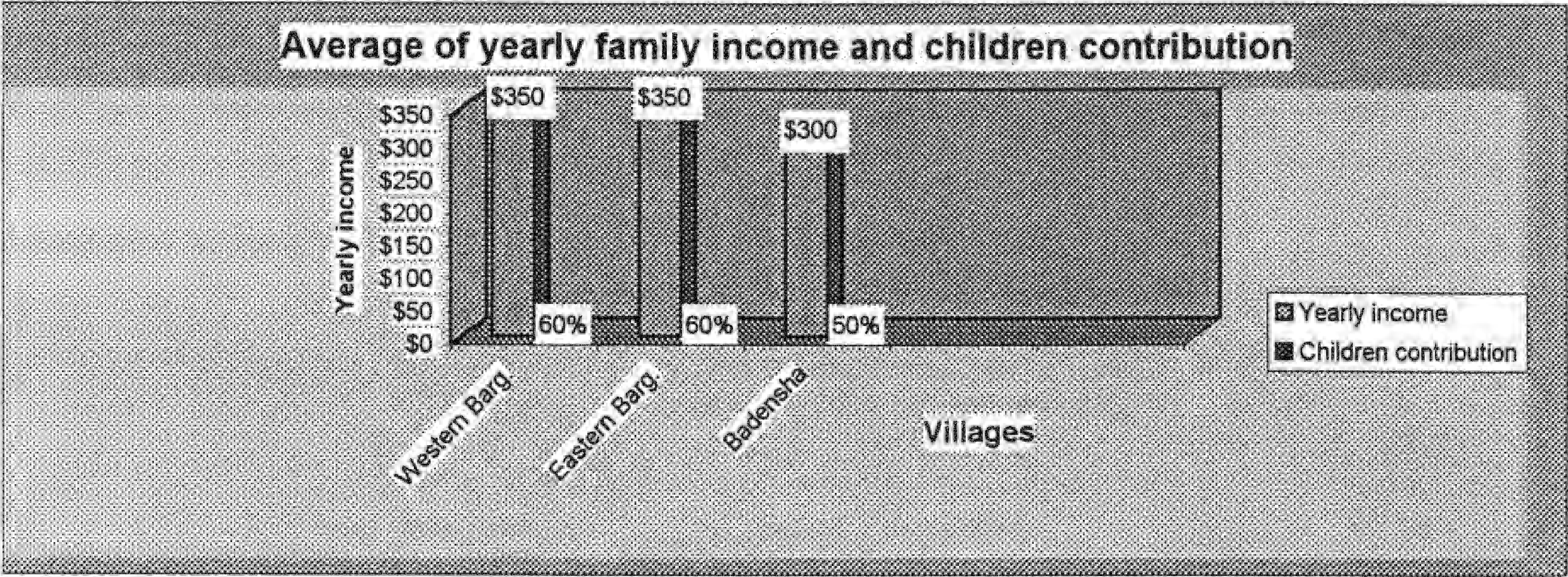
Therefore the parents themselves cannot meet the needs of their families. So the children are involved to contribute for the provision of the daily consumes. In general, their yearly income do not exceed than $US 350 and do not meet their needs.
The children have very great portion of contribution in family income particularly girls which could be counted from % 50 to % 60.

Table E4. presents the relevant information in this regard :

S/N	Village	Yearly income in $ US	Children contribution in percentage	
			% Girls	% boys
1	Western Bargematal	350	60	0
2	Eastern Bargematal	350	60	0
3	Badensha	300	50	0

Due to the culture aspect of the people in the area the children have no share in family income and this is common in the district.

FigureE5.



Children Recreation Situation in Bargematal district:

With poor economics and limited number of the local resources, the children are living with poor situation. There are four schools for the children ,even though less number of the children is going to schools. Their deprivation from education is the result of many factors . Some percentage cannot attend school because of their low family income, therefore the parents do not let them to attend school instead they have to work . Some children cannot attend the schools because the quality of the education is not satisfactory and some other they are not sure what to do with having education which means no usage structure exist.

In general, the boys have little to do as compare to girls. However, the girls are busy with their mothers in farm work or house chores like collecting woods from mountains or bringing water etc. . It is clear that boys have more free time for entertainment and they are playing some games such as wrestling, Terzani and etc, etc..
The following table indicates the real picture of the issue.

Table E6 presents data regarding common games and popular among children in Bargematal:

S/N	Villages	Total No. Children		Common games	The most popular one
		Girls	Boys		
1	Western Bargematal	149	100	Wrestling, Tirzani, swing	Tirzani
2	Eastern Bargematal	119	239	Hakki, swing wrestling cricket, Tirzani	Tirzani
3	Badensha	76	86	Swing Tirzani, Wrestling, Hakki	Tirzani and wrestling

For playing games, boys love wrestling, Tirzani, Hakki and cricket and girls commonly play swing. No good playground exists in the district for children.
The people of the community were not aware about the UN Convention on the Rights of child.
It seemed that they are not very much awared about their children rights.. Due to the prevail political situation in the area the Mullas are not very helpful to talk about children rights for people in the Friday Khutbas.
When the children were asked about their future hopes and aspirations most of them had no clear concept but some of them expressed the need and betterment of education system and educational support supplies.

6.2. Child Contribution in income Generation Argu and Warduj:

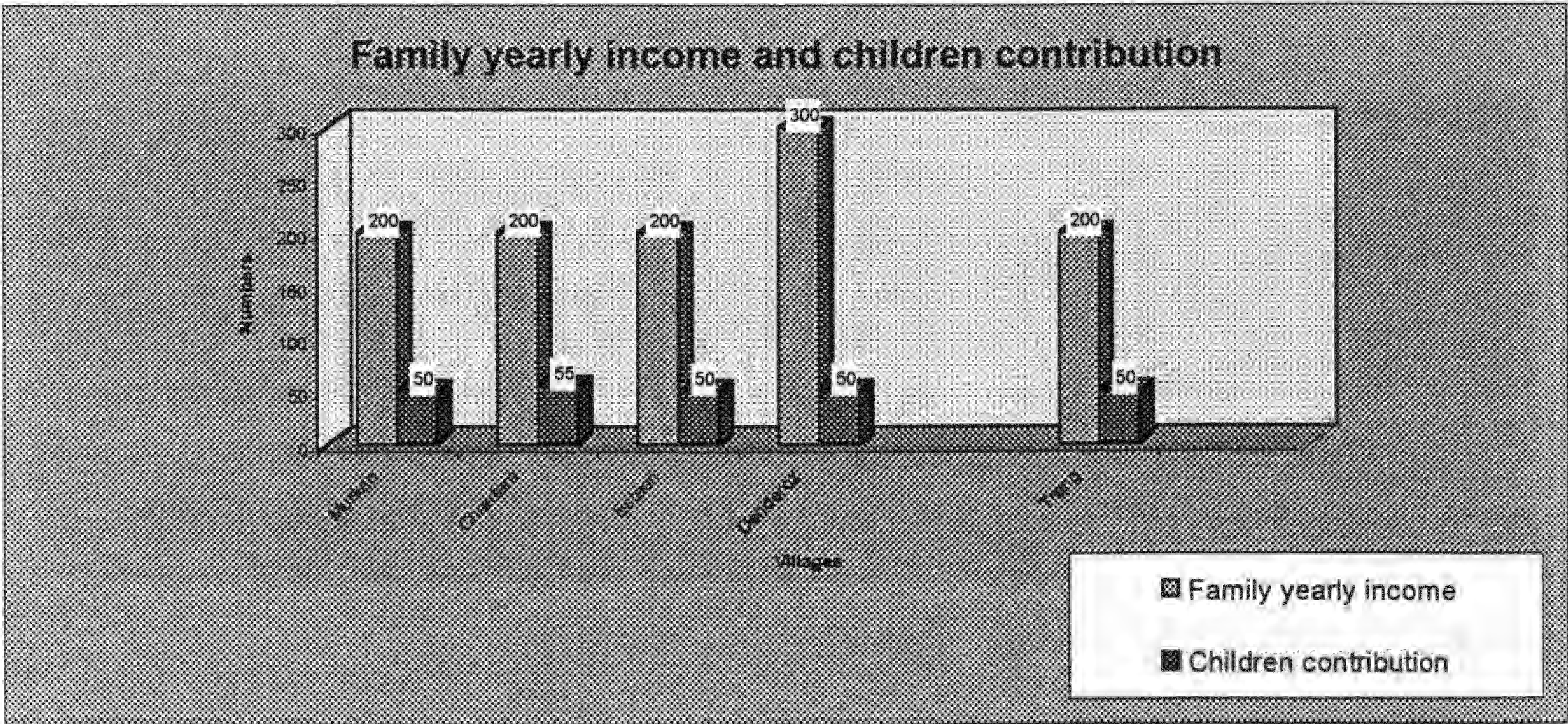
Badakhshan: as Nooristan little attention is paid to Badakhshan, in general. Badakhshan is also one of those provinces, which little attention is paid . Therefore no sign of development is seen there. People are very poor and mainly depending on farming and livestock, which has very little production.

The cultivation is mainly depending on rain-feed land. When there is raining, then they will have good harvest. Otherwise the farmers are facing a lot of problems which they can not meet the needs of their families and can not support them properly.. As currently Afghanistan is facing severe drought, the Badakhshan also receive its greater share and very much affected.
Roads constructions were their main problem for farmers to take their production to the local market. Afghanaid has worked on main roads and reconstructed them to the greatest extend. However, still there is a lot to do about village's road to be connected to main roads. With the improving of existing roads great difference will happen in their life situation.
A. Warduj. In general, people are very poor and their yearly income do not exceed than $US 300. The children have very great portion of contribution in family income up to % 50 particularly boys which could be counted from %30 which greatly affects the education of children which works for income.

Table E7. presents children contribution in family income in Warduj:

S/N	Village	Yearly income in $ US	Children contribution in percentage	
			% Girls	% boys
1	Murkan	150 – 200	20	30
2	Chardara	200	25	30
3	Esteen	150 – 200	20	30
4	Dehderoz	200 – 300	20	30
5	Trang	150 – 200	20	30

Figure E8.



Children Recreation Situation in Badakhshan:

Due to the last decades of war in Afghanistan which affected all structures of the society and drastically drops the economic situation of the people. With very low economic the society has closed most of the chances for children. Therefore the children of the district are very in bad situation. The district has schools but large number of the children are not going to school because of poor family economic and situation of low standard of education.
The children are playing local games in traditional way with no good playgrounds.. Toop Danda, volleyball, running, Winging and etc are the games which are performed..

Table E9 presents information regarding common games among children in warduj:

S/N	Villages	Total No. Children		Common games	The most popular one
		Girls	Boys		
1	Murkan	194	238	Wrestling, Toopdanda	Toopdanda
2	Chardara	213	110	Volleyball, wrestling	Volleyball
3	Esteen	38	51	Volleyball Toob danda	Volley ball
4	Dehderoz	121	147	Running , Swimming	Swimming
5	Trang	218	203	Swing, Ghozi	Swing

When the people of community were asked about the convention on the rights of children the answer was no, about the problems of their children they stated the basic need like food, medicine, clothes and shelter.

The Imams of the community are rarely propagating about the rights of children to their community and occasionally giving some information.
When the children were asked about their feelings and aspirations they mentioned peace, good education system, stationary playground and free time for education.

Children Contribution in Family income in Argu district:

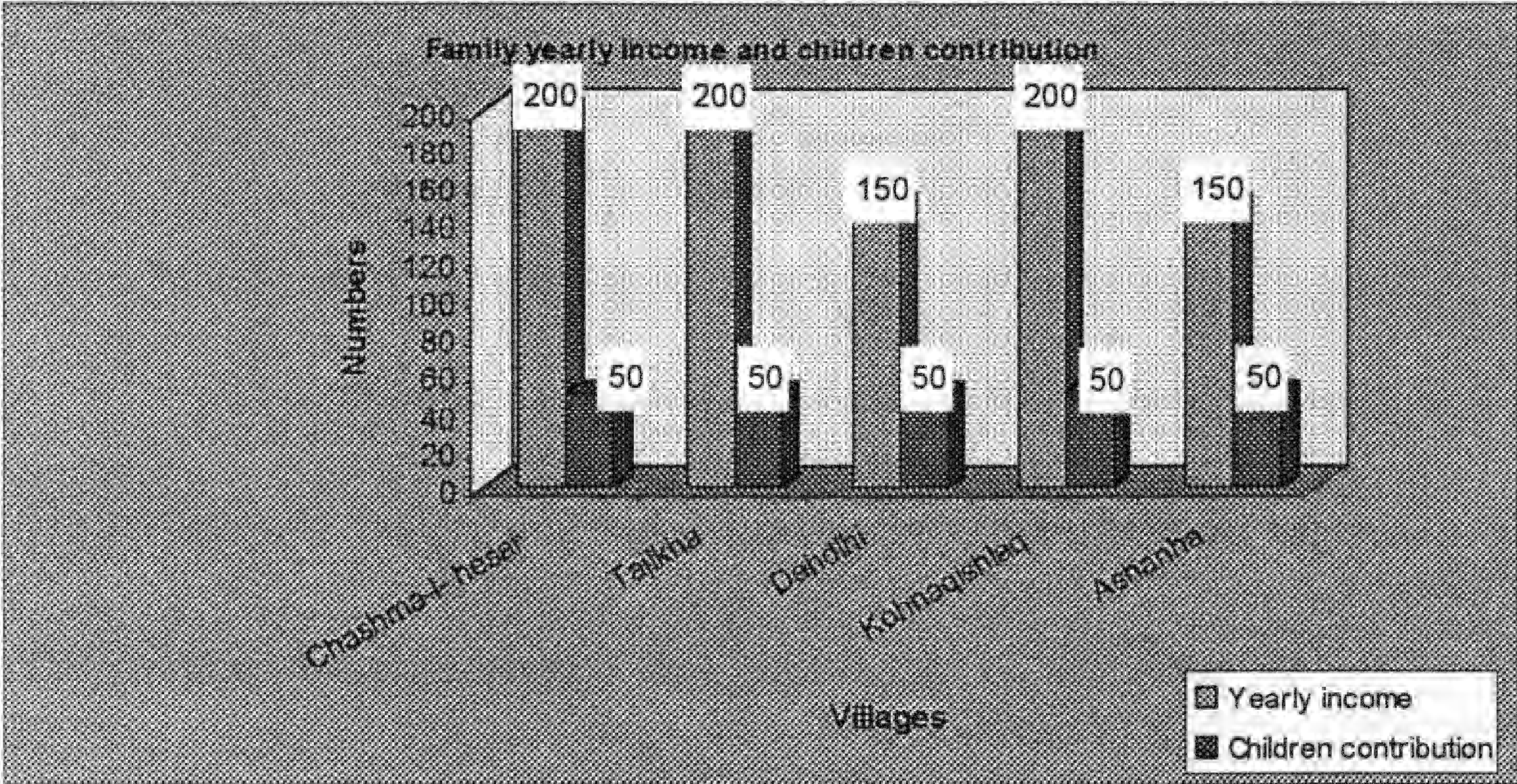
The economic of the district is mainly depending on farming and livestock. In spite of the fact that Argu has very vast and plain area in general, but mostly farming land is rain feed, therefore, people are facing many problems due to the present drought era in Afghanistan. In Argu water sources for irrigation is very limited. The livestock production is also badly affected by present drought, the gracing areas are destroyed because lack of rain in the province.
Reaching to the market to sell their production is another problem of farmers. As the main roads are somehow repaired but the roads which are connecting villages to main roads are still in need to be repaired.
Taking the above points into consideration, it is clear that the people remain very poor and have very bad economical conditions.

The yearly family income is between $ US 100 t0 200. The children have very great share in the family production, which could be counted from % 20 to %50 which totally affected their education at all.

Table E10 presenting the necessary data regarding children contribution in Argu district:

S/N	Village	Yearly income in $ US	Children contribution in percentage	
			% Girls	% boys
1	Chashm-I-Hesar	100 - 200	25	25
2	Tajik-ha	150 – 200	25	25
3	Dehdi-hi	150	25	25
4	Kohna-qishlaq	100 – 200	25	25
5	Ashan-ha	100 – 150	20	30

Figure E 11.



Children Recreation Situation in Argu district:

As the whole Afghanistan is one nation and one nation share most of the things, therefore the situation of Argu children is very similar to the children in Nooristan or in Warduj. Because similar conditions bring similar results. More than twenty years devastating war has destroyed all country systems including economic system of the country. As economy is the base for human life and with low family income there is no good chance for children in Argu district. The district has schools but all children can not go to school because of different reasons. The children are playing the games such as volley- ball, football, basket ball, Ghulak zani, Chailak Bazi, Jabha bazi and etc. but do not have proper play grounds and do not have proper time to play.

Table E12 presents information about popular games among children in Argu district:

S/N	Villages	Total No. Children		Common games	The most popular one
		Girls	Boys		
1	Chashm-I-hesar	194	238	Wrestling, Toopdanda	Toopdanda
2	Tajik- ha	213	110	Volleyball, wrestling	Volleyball
3	Deh-dehi	38	51	Volleyball Toob danda	Volley ball
4	Kohna-qishlaq	121	147	Running , Swimming	Swimming
5	Ashan- ha	218	203	Swing, Ghozi	Swing

When the inhabitants of the selected villages were asked about the rights of children in Islam, they had very little information and there is no doubt about CRC that they were less aware. The important thing is that the people are mentally ready to the positive changes and they will extend their cooperation. During the interview when the Mullas were asked about their possible assistance to give awareness on CRC intents in the community, the answer was positive and hopeful. When the children were asked about their problems and needs they raise the issue like education, health etc. play, fun and enjoyment.

8.Appendix

Recommendations:

- As education is very important aspect of child development and without education proper development is.not possible, therefore more focus is tobe shed on. In general in whole Nooristan area there is no proper school for children , most of the children are deprived from their basic human rights. Presently there is no functional government in Afghanistan, therefore all those NGOs working in education field are to take care the issue and shoulder this big responsibility. UNICEF is also to think about and take some steps in this regard.
  WFP can play some positive role by providing food for education to teachers and students.
  For all those children whom have no access to education, we are responsible for and we should think seriously otherwise we are not loyal to International Movement for children.
  The situation in Badakhshan is totally different from Nooristan, in Badakhshan there are schools even for girls. However they have very low educational standard and it seems that if WFP stop supporting those schools the whole educational system will stop in this province. Therefore all those NGOs that are working in Badakhshan should take care and tickle this problem for future.

- Health is other important aspect of child development, again without health we can not reach to sound child development. Health condition in our survey region was comparatively good, but still has some weaknesses to be improved and restored. In Nooristan great number of children are suffering from malnutrition and the health center in Kamdish district has no means to take some steps for remedy. NGOs working in the field are to consider the issues and remove the problems.
  In Argu in our working area there is very huge number of population but with no health center. Health center is located in Shah-e-wahdat which is four or five hours far from Argu. Reaching to health center is not easy and most patients are left out. The concern NGOs working in the area are to be alert of the problem.

- Long conflict has devastated all infrastructure and community services system in Afghanistan and badly affected the economic of the community.
  This is the reason for child work to cover some portion of the family income. To up root the child work from community, it could be done to consider income-generating projects for community, with such instrument the community will earn needed income and there will be no need for child work. As well as by giving awareness on CRC especially child labor , it is intended to reduce the time of child work and provide some facilities for children in their work situation . This is the issue which all NGOs working in the above regions should consider in their annual plan.
  The concern NGOs can also consider some subsidies community program, it will also minimize child work and contribute toward some favorable change.

Table A2. presents population information in Kamdish district:

S.No.	Village	House holds	Population	Category of age							
				0 - 5		6 - 12		13 - 18		Over 18	
				Boys	Girls	boys	girls	Boys	girls	male	female
1	Kamu	76	506	37	60	45	47	13	5	142	157
2	Mirdish	113	812	77	91	101	84	34	17	229	179
3	Hurmor	50	230	26	37	10	22	21	11	50	53
4	Baladeh	140	919	60	74	135	94	24	23	254	255
5	Payandeh	225	1118	93	113	129	119	60	59	255	290
6	Papresan	123	868	117	107	91	75	38	31	200	209
7	Modagal	240	1106	131	133	79	94	36	38	293	302
8	Western Bargematal	125	739	103	83	71	59	26	7	205	190
9	Eastern Bargematal	156	960	104	86	94	82	41	29	276	272
10	Badensha	49	325	31	28	32	34	23	14	85	78
Total	All villag.	1297	7583	779	812	787	710	316	234	1989	1985

Figure A3 .

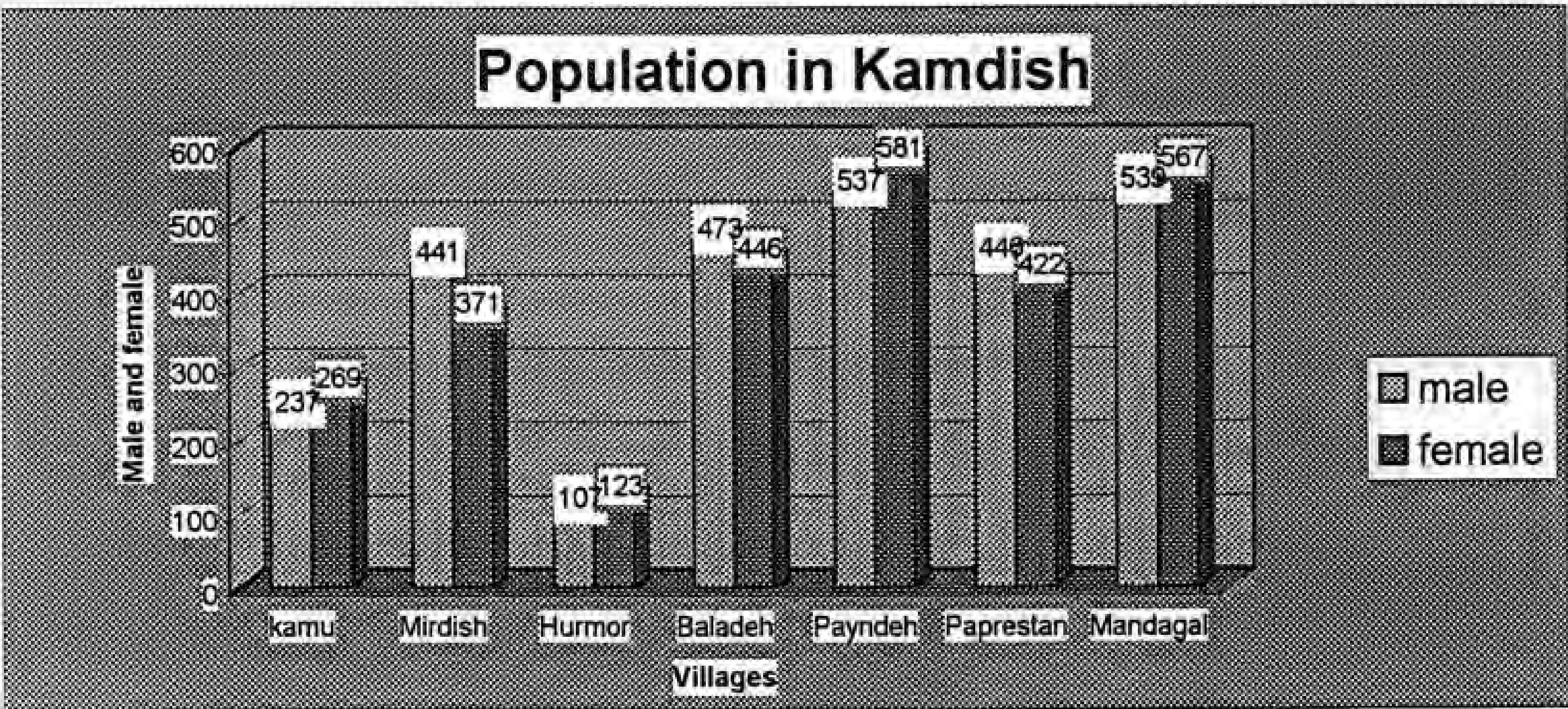


Figure A 4.

population(boys and girls)

Boys and girls

0
50
100
150
200
250
300

95
112
212
192
57
70
219
191
282
291
246
213
246
265

Boys
Girls

Kamu
Mirdish
hurmor
Baladeh
Payndeh
Paprestan
Mandagal

Villages

Table A4. Presents population information for Argu district:

S.No	Village	House Holds	Population	Category of age							
				0 - 5		6 - 12		13 - 18		Over 18	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	girls	male	female
1	Chashma-e- hesar	56	340	43	39	33	32	21	16	75	81
2	Tajikha	32	230	25	29	29	16	18	9	50	54
3	Dehdehi	115	709	71	66	73	55	46	33	179	186
4	Kohna-qishlaq	40	201	18	9	21	17	12	5	62	57
5	Ashan-ha	59	609	77	74	80	100	46	44	85	103
Total	All villages	302	2089	234	217	236	220	143	107	451	481

Table A5 presents population information in Warduj district:

S.No.	Village	House Holds	Population	Category of age							
				0 - 5		6 - 12		13 - 18		Over 18	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	girls	male	female
1	Murkan	122	873	109	99	87	67	42	28	225	216
2	Chardara	32	311	55	49	31	40	16	14	57	49
3	Esteen	22	159	17	15	26	17	8	6	36	34
4	Dehderoz	58	503	65	63	64	48	18	10	119	116
5	Trang	104	716	77	74	80	100	46	44	142	153
Total	All villages	338	2562	323	300	288	272	130	102	579	568

Sample of the survey form, which was used to collect information:

افغان اید

Afghanaid

Child Advancement Program

Mini situation analysis form for children in Targeted villages

فورمه ارزیابی مختصر حالت اطفال درقریه جات تحت پروگرام

Name of the interviewer: ________ Prov.________Dis________village________Date:________

اسم مصاحبه کننده ولایت ولسوالی قریه تاریخ

Part A بخش الف

Community level questionnaire: سوالاتی که باید از مردم قریه پرسیده شود

Total number of the children from age 0 to 5:_______ Girls:__________ Boys: ___________________

تعداد مجموعی اطفال دارای سن کمتر از پنج سال دخترها پسرها

Total number of the children from age 6 to 12: ______ Girls:__________Boys: ___________________

تعداد مجموعی اطفال از سن شش الی دوازده دخترها پسرها

Total number of the children from age 13 to 18 :_______ Girls:__________ Boys: _________________

تعداد مجموعی اطفال از سن سیزده الی هجده دخترها پسرها

Do children attend school? Yes ( ) NO ( ) if yes, Number :_____ Girls:____ Boys: ______________

آیا اطفال به مکتب میروند؟ بلی نه خیر اگر بلی تعداد دخترها پسرها

Do children study at mosque? Yes ( ) NO ( ) if yes, Number :____ Girls:___ Boys:_____________

آیا اطفال به مسجد میروند؟ بلی نه خیر اگر بلی تعداد دخترها پسرها

What do children normally do after study, or in the absence of study? Boys,

پسرها به صورت عمومی اطفال بعد از مکتب و یا عدم موجودیت مکتب چه می کنند؟

house work________ farm work______________ or other_____________________________________

کار خانه کار مزرعه ودیگر

Girls: house work_____________ Farm work____________ or other______________

و دیگر　　　　　　　کار مرزعه　　　　　　　کار خانه　　دخترها

Do they have access to the health center? Yes (   ) No( ) if yes, what kind treatment is provided: ______________________________

چه نوع تداوی فراهم می گردد　　اگر بلی　　نه خیر　　بلی　آیا به مرکز صحی دسترسی دارند؟

Where is the health center located? ______________ easy accessible or not: _________ یا نیست

به آسانی قابل دسترسی است　　　　مرکز صحی کجا موقعیت دارد؟

What are the three most common diseases of the children in the area?

سه مریضی عمده اطفال در ساحه را نام بگیرئید

____

Do the villagers receive regular immunization service for their children? Yes ( )No ( )

نه خیر　بلی　　آیا مردم قریه از خدمات واکسیناسیون برای اطفال بطور منظم مستفید می شوند؟

If yes, what kind of service: a- outreach service________b- regular center service ______________

ب: مرکز خدماتی منظم قریه　　الف: خدمات توسعوی قریه　　اگر بلی، کدام نوع خدمات

c- National immunization days service______________________________

ب: روزهای کمپاین واکسیناسیون ملی

Is there any trained TBA or maid wife in the village? Yes ( ) No ( ) if yes, how many __________

چه تعداد　اگر بلی　نه خیر　　بلی　　ایا دایه محلی تربیه شده و یا قابله در قریه وجود دارد؟

Do the children have time to play? Yes ( ) No ( )if yes, how long, on daily basis: ____________

روزمره　　برای چه مدت　　اگربلی　　نه خیر　بلی　　ایا اطفال برای بازی کردن وقت دارد؟

Both sexes: yes ( )No ( ) or only for boys______________________________

یا صرف برای پسرها　نه خیر　بلی　　هردو جنس

What are they playing and where?______________________________

چه و کجا بازی می کنند؟

What is the name of local favorable game among children? ____________________

بازی پسندیده محلی اطفال کدام است؟

Do you (villagers or community) know about the convention on the rights of child? Yes ( )

بلی　　آیا شما (مردم قریه) در مورد حقوق بین المللی طفل چیزی میدانید؟

No ( ) if yes, who inform you? ___

که شما را مطلع می سازد   اگر بلی   نه خیر

And what do you know about the convention on rights of child? ___

در مورد حقوق بین المللی طفل چه میدانید؟

What do you think are the most important needs of your children? ___

ضروریات عمده اطفال تان چیست؟

How do you (family members and the community) try to answer these needs? ___

شما (مردم قریه) این ضروریات اطفال تانرا چطور برآورده می سازید

How do you treat boys and girls differently with regards to these needs? _

چطور شما در برآورده شدن این احتیاجات بین پسر و دختر فرق قایل می شوید؟

___

Is child marriage a common practice? Yes ( ) NO ( ) if yes, what is the main cause behind the child marriage? ___

علت عمده عروسی طفل چیست   اگر بلی   نه خیر   بلی   آیا عروسی طفل یك رواج عمومی است

What are the main sources of the family production? ___

منابع عمده تولیدات فامیل چیست؟

Do the children contribute to the family production? Yes ( ) NO ( ) if yes, how: ___

چطور   اگر بلی   نه خیر   بلی   آیا اطفال در تولیدات فامیل سهم می گیرند؟

And to what percentage (%) : ___

و بکدام فیصدی

Boys: ___ Girls: ___

پسرها   دخترها

Part B بخش ب

To be filled by Imam or Mullah:

توسط امام یا ملا مسجد باید خانه پری گردد

Do you (Imam or Mullah) inform the people of your community about child right in Islam?

آیا شما امام یا ملای مسجد مردم قریه خویش را در مورد حقوق طفل در اسلام آگاهی میدهید

Yes ( ) No ( ) if yes, on what occasions? بلی نه خیر اگر بلی در کدام مواقع؟

Friday Khutba _________ خطبه نماز جمعه

Eid's occasion_________ خطبه روز عید

Public meetings___________ مجالس عمومی

Others_______________ دیگر

Does your community seek your help or consultation on issues related to children?

آیا مردم قریه شما در مورد موضوعات طفل با شما مشوره می کنند؟

Yes ( ) No ( ) بلی نه خیر

If yes, on what issues do they consult you?_____________________________

اگر بلی در کدام موضوعات با شما مشوره می کنند

Do you have enough materials to help you to advise your community on child right from Islamic point of view? _____________________________

آیا شماکتابهای کافی بدسترس داریدکه مردم قریه خویش را درموردحقوق طفل از نگاه اسلام مطلع سازید؟

If we to support you by materials on CRC supported by Quran and Hadith will you communicate it regularly to your community?

اگر ما نشریه های مربوط به حقوق بین المللی طفل که مورد تائید قران و احادیث نیز قرار گرفته باشد بدسترس شما بگذاریم آیا حاضر هستید بطور منظم به مردم قریه خویش وعظ نمائید؟

Yes ( ) No ( ) if no, why? بلی نه خیر اگر نه خیر چرا؟

____

Part C بخش ث

Children group information:

معلومات گروپی اطفال

----

what are the main problems you are currently facing with?
مشکلات عمده یی را که فعلاً با آن مواجه هستید نام ببرید؟

Childrens' aspirations/future hopes:
آرزوها و امیدهای اینده اطفال

Part D بخش ج

To be filled by interviewer:
توسط مصاحبه کننده باید خانه پری گردد

Number of the households in the village: ______________________

تعداد خانوار در قریه

Average number of the children in each household in the village: ______________

تعداد اوسط اطفال در هر خانوار قریه

In general, yearly family income in US $: ______________________

بطور عمومی، عاید سالانه فامیل بدالر امریکایی

Interviewers comments:

نظریات مصاحبه کننده

2.Methodology:

2.1.Relevant information were collected by PRA techniques open discussion and semi-structured interviews / observations and listening to the people. One comprehensive questionnaire was administered to Village Organization members.

2.2. Tools and approaches:

Information were collected in five stages 1) at household level through interviewing head of the each house hold in the village. 2) Community level, that includes members of the each village organization. 3) Key informative level, which include Mullas or Imams of the each village. 4) Children, which include children of the each village. 5) Interviewer, which included the observation of the interviewers.

A total of seven meetings were held in each village and information were collected on the topics such as total population, total number of the children with specification of the school age and gender, what types of games are being played by children, about children activities after school or in the absence of school, information about health care services of the villagers, information about children common diseases in the village, the villagers information about CRC, consideration of the most important basic needs of the children, information about cooperation of Imam and community regarding child rights in Islam and CRC, children problems, aspirations and future hopes, income sources of the community and yearly family income.

It is worthwhile to be mentioned that the survey was carried out in already selected villages of the Kunar and Badakhshan provinces. Twenty villages were selected from four districts of the two mentioned provinces. Survey was, separately, conducted with both male / female of the community by Afghanaid child development couples.

2.3. Training / Task performance preparation:

When the first draft of the survey questionnaire was designed in consultation with the field staff, training was conducted for the staff on how to fill the questionnaire and how to collect the information. A pre-test was conducted, at the end of each day the findings were discussed with the team; this helped the team to reduce the errors.

3. Population:

3.1. Kunar Province (Kamdish and Bargematal):

One nation always shares many aspects of its culture, conventions, traditions and history. However, Nuristan is very much different in many aspects from the other areas in Afghanistan. It is a closed society and has its own specific traditions, historically, for a long time little contact with their neighboring communities. It is totally man dominated society, the women and girls are to shoulder all daily work and provide a living situation to the family. This community at all was marginalized due its location far from the urban areas and main cities. There were no sign of development in the past decades. The roads are very rough and there is little land for cultivation. It is high mountainous area, which is mostly covered with trees and bushes. People are busy with cultivation, animal- husbandry and somewhere deforestation.

Generally, people are very poor religious and have very low income.. Their main skills are carpentry. Nooristan is divided into three main geographic parts as : eastern Nooristan, which includes Kamdish and Bargematal districts: Central Nooristan which includes Dara Paich and West Nooristan comprising Nangaraj, Mandul and Doab districts. Both East and Central Nooristan are parts of Kunar Province and West Nooristan belongs to Laghman Province.
East Nooristan is composed of three ethics groups: Mondagal, Kontoz and Kamdish. There are 23 villages in the Kamdish district. Nooristani is the main language of the people, but many people can speak Pashto and Dari. The literacy rate is very low. The main business of the people is agriculture and animal husbandry.

Survey was conducted in selected villages in Kamdish and Bargematal districts in Nooristan. Totally 10 villages were selected for survey in the above-mentioned districts.

Kamdish was used to be the center of Western Nooristan and encompasses 23 villages. We have conducted our survey in the following seven villages:
Kamu, Mirdesh, Hurmur, Deh-bala, Deh-payan, Papresan and Mondagal villages. Total of 2694 children living in 967 households were surveyed.

Bargematal is three and half hours drive far from Kamdish district. The road is rough and the vehicles can travel on very low speed. Bargematal has more flat area as compare to Kamdish but with less water resources and has one cultivation season in year because of its cold weather. Hence people do not produce enough food. With the improved irrigation infrastructure, people estimate that more land would be brought into cultivation to cope with the growth in population and the demand for food.

The survey also covered the following three villages in Bargematal district: Western Bargematal, Eastern Bargematal and Badensha villages in which 947 children are living in 330 households. In Bargematal district, we have selected the villages in which Afghanaid has community development programs.

Categories of population by percentage in 10 selected villages in Nooristan.

Total Population	Male	Female	Boys under the age of 18 years	Girls under the age of 18 years
7612	1989	1985	1882	1756
100 %	26. 1 %	26 %	24. 7 %	23. %

For more details please see annexes in tables A2 and A3 in appendix.

3.2. Badakhshan Population (Argu and Warduj):

province is surrounded by the ex-Soviet Union in the North, the Peoples Republic of China in the East, and Kashmir and NWFP or Bajauar on the South. The provincial boundaries of this area touch upon Kunar, Laghman, Kapisa, and Parwan in the south and on Takhar on West. This area is of great heritage of culture interest because of its isolation, once it had the position of geopolitical importance because the Wakhan Corridor served as a buffer between the Russian and British empires. Badakhshan alone has 44998 square kilometers in size and ranks fifth among Afghans provinces. In 1970 its population was estimated around 353107 individuals. The capital of the province is Faizabad. Since 1963 Badakhshan was divided into the following administrative districts : Jurm, Darwaz, Ishkashim, keshm, Wakhan, Ragh, Shar-I- Buzurg, Baharak, Koran and Munjan, Khwahan, Zebak, and Sheghnan.

Physical Features:

In the North-East the country is for the most part a waste of sterile, rocky, Snow-capped mountains, divided in the east by the shallow, flat, alluvial depressions known as Pamirs. Rising high up in the Pamirs and draining one of the largest and loftiest snowfields in the world, this river is remarkable for the force with which it has cut its way through the deepest gorges, and for the vast masses of alluvial soil which it has carried to the plains of Central Asia.
The weather of the area in winter is characterized as intensely cold and average temperature is 16.0 in October, 9.6 in November, 2.0 in December and 4.9 in January.
The inhabitants of Badakhshan ratio are Tajiks and Turks. The major languages and dialects spoken in Badakhshan are: Ishkashemi, Sheghni, Wakhi, Zebaki, Uzbaki and Dari. The income of the people depends on farming, livestock and the exploring and selling of some mines. Generally they are very poor and have poor local resources and its isolation and rough roads the governments and NGOs had not reach them properly.

The donor community also had little interest and just a few NGOs are working there. Afghanaid has accomplished outstanding work in form of development in order to develop their

existence resources for their development and sustainability. The assigned team of survey made the survey in two districts: Warduj and Argu. In each district we have surveyed five villages. Warduj valley of Badakhshan, irrigated by one of the branches of Kokcha river. The valley is well cultivated and there are villages at short intervals on both banks. The hills are steep and bare. The climate of the valley is very cold. The people in this valley are of two races: Turkis and Tajiks. We have conducted our survey in the following five villages: Murkan, Chardara, Esteen, Deh-droz and Trang.

Argu fort on the right bank of one of the affluent of the kokcha, 14 miles South-West of Faizabad, it is situated in a beautiful plain. Argu is a large area of Uzbak race in a delightful valley. The plain of Argu is about 15 miles length and about 8 width. It was well cultivated.
A considerable amount of supplies wood and water were obtainable. Splendid camping and grazing grounds were available. However, the present drought for two years has badly affected the whole country, therefore the district of Argu is also facing severe problem. We have conducted our survey in the following villages: Chashma Hesar, Tajikha, Dehdehi, Kohna Qishlaq and Ashanha.
The population strata are presented in the following table A3.

Table A3.

Total Population	Male	Female	Boys under the age of 18 years	Girls under the age of 18 years
4560	1030	1049	1263	1218
100 %	22. 5 %	23. %	27.6 %	26. 7 %

For further information the readers can see Tables A4. and A5. in the appendix.

4.Childern Education

Education is playing very important and crucial role and essential part of child development. It is obvious that from the early age of child education (formal / informal) is to be provided and all children they receive education in one or other way according to the custom of each society. However with proper education system children can not reach to proper and sound development.

4.1. Children Education Kamdish , Bargematal Districts of Kunar:

Kamdish district is very poor in offering education facilities and has very vast area with no proper schooling.
Basically, Kamdesh had a secondary school for the children of the area. Now, however, due to unavailability of the educational financial support sources, the building of the school is occupied by Kamdesh District Authority. As we have visited the District Administrator and indirectly the matter was discussed with him. He was ready to leave the building, in case someone is to support the school financially and with equipments. The building has nine concrete rooms, which is very suitable for intermediate (secondary) school.

Kamdish district is providing very poor education facilities and opportunities for their children. Mondagal village has established a primary school in a private place with 250 students run by 8 teachers, which is receiving financial support from the government.
Ormur village also tried to do something in this regard and collect about 20 children (boys and girls) and started education with one teacher under the tree.
The district has no good place for girls education, but they have a plan and prepared to do so, in case someone is willing to support them.
During conducting survey the adults and children both unanimously and earnestly voiced for education and asked for some steps to re-start the Kamdesh secondary school building for children education. Because, in present situation, mostly children have very little chances to go to school and have no access to educational facilities.

Bargematal is much better in providing education facilities as compare to Kamdish. The area has four different places for children education. One is a secondary school in Eastern Bargematal. In Western Bargematal, there is a high school with a hostel, which means some students can stay there for accommodation. Besides those two schools, there is also very big school for orphans, which is supported by Arab donors. That school has a hostel and accommodated many students for education. There is also a small school for girls education in the area, which provided opportunities for a small number of female students to get education through one female teacher. The girls school is supported by some Arab donors. Relevant data is presented in the following tables.

Table B1.

S/N	Villages	Total no. children	children attending schools	
			Boys	Girls
1	Kamu	207	0	
		100%	100%	100
2	Mirdish	404	70	
		100%	17.30%	0.70
3	Hurmor	127	13	2
		100%	10.20%	15.70
4	Baladeh	410	70	2
		100%	17.10%	7.10
5	Payandeh	566	11	
		100%	1.90%	1.60
6	paprestan	459	40	
		1005%	8.70%	0.22
7	Mondagal	521	38	1
		100%	7.30%	3.10
	Total	2694	242	8
		100%	9.00%	3

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Mini-Situation Analysis Survey Report

Warduj - Argu Districts of Badakhshan province and Kamdish - Bargematal Districts of Kunar province Afghanistan

Prepared By: Shah Wali Karwal

Data Collected By: Mohammad Qasim Child Development Worker Nooristan
Saleha Ahmad zai Child Development Worker Norristan
Sarmisaq Child Development Worker Badakshan
Azada Child Development Worker Badakhshan

March, 2002

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Acknowledgement:

This survey report was prepared by Child Development Program of Afghanaid. Child Development Program Manager prepared supervising of implementation and final report of the survey the initial design.

Child Development Program would like to thanks the concern Vos members, child development workers both in Badakhshan and Nooristan and other Afghanaid field staff members those who actively participated in the completion of this survey.

Child Development Program also would like to acknowledge the generous contribution of Dr. Obiadullah and other colleagues in Afghanaid head office.

Finally we would like to thank Mr. Ghulam Rabani Ludin Trainer of Save the Children Sweden for his valid comments. I would like also to register my thanks to Mr. Makki Abdul Nabi Mohammad , Afghanaid Community Development Director for his refined review of the final draft of the report.

Thanks.

Karwal
Afghanaid Child Development Program Manager